

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1782.

Burlington, August 7, 1782.

On this day sundry inhabitants of this place met together on a short notice, for the purpose of considering a plan of association to prevent trade and intercourse with the enemy; and a draught being proposed, was agreed to and subscribed by all present, as follows:

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, being sensible of the ill effect of an illicit trade and commerce with the enemy, which we apprehend has been long in practice in different parts of the state, to the manifest injury of the fair-trader, and the inhabitants in general, by draining the state of large sums of money, whereby the people are disabled from paying their taxes, and deprived of a circulating medium of trade: That the laws heretofore passed for preventing an illicit trade with the enemy, and suspicious persons from travelling through the state without proper passports, have not been carried into execution with that spirit and attention they required; therefore, in order to aid the magistrates in the due execution thereof, we have associated ourselves for the following purposes, and do resolve,

1st. We will, to our utmost, detect and bring to justice, all who may be in any-wise concerned in this pernicious traffick, and use every lawful means to prevent and suppress it.

2d. To which end we will, to the utmost of our power and influence, strengthen the hands of all civil officers of government in the discharge of their duty, and support the full and vigorous execution of the laws.

3d. We will give every assistance to those who are vested with authority, to restrain and punish all suspicious persons travelling without proper passes or certificates, or carrying British goods, or other property made seizable by law.

4th. We will avoid, as far as possible, all intercourse, communication and dealings with such as shall be concerned in trading with the enemy.

5th. We will give every support and assistance in our power to those who shall exert themselves to detect and bring to justice persons concerned in trading with the enemy, and passing through this state without passports or certificates agreeably to law.

6th. In prosecution of those objects, we will at the same time discountenance and oppose all acts of oppression and violence, and whatever may be inconsistent with the peace and good order of the state; it being our intention as well to protect the innocent and fair trader, as to put in execution the laws to prevent contraband trade.

7th. That the committee do publish from time to time the names of all persons who shall be convicted, agreeably to the laws of this state, of illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy.

8th. That the committee do pay particular attention to the innkeepers, ferrymen and boatmen, and see that they are punctual in their examination of all persons passing through this state.

A committee of nine was appointed for the purpose of carrying the objects of the association into the most effectual execution, to continue for three months, and to meet for the first time on Monday the 12th day of August, instant.

The gentlemen elected were Bowes Reed, Joseph Bloomfield and Samuel How, Esqrs, Messrs. Josiah Hains, William Janis, John How, James Craft, Doctors Benjamin B. Stockton and Samuel Treat.

Pursuant to a short notice by advertisement, a great number of the whig inhabitants of the township of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, met in Allentown—July 29, 1782.

John Imlay, Esquire, was appointed Chairman.

And the following association was entered into: **W**E whose names are hereunto subscribed, being convinced that the King and Ministry of Great-Britain, their agents and adherents, despairing of the conquest of these states by force,

are resorting to the arts of duplicity and intrigue; that among other devices they are endeavouring, by those amongst us, who are opposed to the present revolution, or devoted to fordid gain, to introduce into the country large quantities of British goods, and to draw off our money in payment for them; that they are endeavouring to slacken the hands of those who are disposed to be active and vigilant in putting a stop to such intercourse and traffick, by propagating an opinion that interference of this kind is mean and dishonourable. We do hereby declare, that to approve, connive at, or not to use every means to destroy such intercourse and traffick with the enemy, is not only unworthy the character of men of principle, but a mark of disrespect and ingratitude to a nation from whom we have derived the most seasonable and effectual aid in the progress of this revolution, and whose exertions and sufferings in our favour claim from us every possible acknowledgment and preference.

We have therefore associated ourselves for the following purposes:

1st. We do hereby mutually plight our faith and honour to support each other in endeavouring to detect and bring to exemplary justice all who may be in any-wise concerned in this pernicious traffick, and use every lawful means to prevent and suppress it.

2d. To which end we will, to the utmost of our power and influence, strengthen the hands of all officers, civil and military, in the discharge of their duty, and support the full and vigorous execution of the laws for the prevention of illicit trade, and to prevent persons passing through this state without proper passports.

3d. We will avoid, as far as possible, all intercourse, communication and dealings with such as may be concerned in trading with the enemy, or who may be justly suspected of being so concerned.

4th. We will give every support and assistance in our power to those who shall exert themselves to detect and bring to justice persons concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trading with the enemy; and treat as mean, false and designing, every insinuation that such endeavours are in the least degree inconsistent with honour and good citizenship, or that they are not highly becoming and praise-worthy.

5th. In prosecution of these objects we will at the same time discountenance and oppose all acts of oppression and violence, and whatever may be inconsistent with the peace and good order of the community, being determined not to resort to force, except where the same may become indispensably necessary.

The meeting then went into the appointment of a committee for the purpose of carrying the objects of the association into the most effectual execution.

The following gentlemen were elected, John Imlay, Esquire, Col. Elisha Lawrence, Mr. Gilbert Longstreet, Col. Daniel Hendrickson, Mr. Abraham Hendricks, Mr. Peter Imlay, senior, Captain Peter Wikoff, Mr. Peter Imlay, jun. Mr. Benjamin Rogers.

JOHN IMLAY, Chairman.

At a meeting of a number of respectable inhabitants of the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon (pursuant to notice) on the 10th day of August, 1782.

Jasper Smith, Esq. appointed Chairman. The following association was entered into and unanimously signed:

WHEREAS a cruel and unprovoked war has been carried on by Great-Britain against the United States of America for upwards of seven years past, and failing in their design of conquest by arms, they have recourse to stratagem, and particularly to draw the hard money from us lately circulating; for this purpose the enemy have formed connections with people now living amongst ourselves, by which means large quantities of their merchandize (consisting chiefly of superfluities) are sent out, which their emissaries (and those amongst

us who prefer their interest to the safety and welfare of their country) are indutiously endeavouring to dispose of and collect the circulating cash to make returns; by this means we are now likely to be distressed to pay our taxes, so necessary to enable us to defend ourselves in the present war with Great-Britain.

We conceive it our indispensable duty to use our utmost endeavours to prevent those pernicious arts of the enemy from having effect:

1st. In order therefore to put a stop to such traffick, and to carry the laws into execution passed for the suppression thereof, we do hereby agree and associate to discountenance all intercourse with the enemy.

2d. We will use our utmost endeavours to stop and seize every person having goods made seizable by law, and assist all and every person or persons who shall exert themselves in stopping and taking up persons carrying such goods through this township coming from the enemy, or having intercourse with them.

3d. We will examine all transient and suspicious persons not having legal passes, and all those supposed to have connections with the enemy, and have them dealt with as the law directs.

4th. We will use every means in our power to support the laws of the land against the common enemy, particularly against those with the enemy called REFUGEES, who come out in a secret manner with a mischievous intention of robbing and plundering the peaceable inhabitants of this state, as also against those who may conceal or entertain them.

5th. We will give all the aid and assistance in our power to those who may be plundered, robbed, or have horses stolen from them, so that the guilty, and their abettors and associates, may be brought to exemplary punishment.

A committee of twenty persons was then appointed to use their best endeavours to have the same carried into execution.

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

GREAT-BRITAIN having tried in vain to reduce this country by force, is now playing a second game, in attempting to win over the minds of the people to her views, by addressing herself to the interest of individuals.

Sir Robert Walpole, the father of corruption in Britain, who from many years experience as Prime Minister, had obtained an intimate knowledge of human nature, used to say, "every man has his price." This was only a more enlarged modification of Philip of Macedon's maxim, "that no city was impregnable into which an ass might enter laden with gold;" and it is said he made himself master of more fortified towns by this sort of artillery, than by the strength of his armies. Sir Robert did not confine his observation to gold alone, he meant that some were to be corrupted by money, others by honours; in fine, that the particular passion was to be gratified, of whatsoever nature or kind it may be. Governor Johnstone, while in America, put in practice this maxim of Walpole's, having acknowledged in the house of commons that he had made use of other means than persuasion, in order to make converts to the British interest. From which declaration, and other circumstances, we have reason to believe there is, at this time, a number of pensioners residing among us, who are bribed to forward the cause of their employers. This cannot be done more effectually at present, than by introducing the manufactures of Great-Britain into these states, which has a twofold operation in their favour; first, by providing a vent for their commodities, which lay a dead weight upon their hands; and, secondly, by aiming a blow at our taxes and funds.

Agriculture and manufactures are the foundations of the wealth of Great-Britain: The farmer sells his flax and wool to the manufacturer, who forms them into a thousand shapes, and disposes of them to the merchant, who sends the superfluous part abroad for sale. If the merchant is disap-

pointed in the sale, he cannot pay the manufacturer, neither can the manufacturer pay the farmer, who is thereby disabled from supplying his taxes. Hence the disagreeable necessity oftentimes of increasing the old taxes, or laying new ones; which, in a country like England, heavily taxed as it is, is ever apt to breed murmurs and discontents among the people. This is one reason why every friend to America should oppose the introduction of British goods among us at this critical period.— But another more forcible than the former presents itself to our view; it is, that the enemy is draining us of our current cash, so essential at this time to the prosecution of the war. They know we are just emerging from a sea of paper money, in which we had well-nigh been lost. They know we have imported from abroad large sums in specie, which have enabled us to do without paper; and that it would, with the present good management, have put it in our power to have paid our taxes in solid coin. They know too that we have among us a set of men, who, regardless of the welfare of their country, are only to be tempted to be wore over to their views, who are ready, whenever the opportunity offers, to give them all our gold and silver for their manufactures, and our liberty into the bargain.

If we allow this pernicious traffick to go on, we shall not in a little time have a shilling of hard money left among us. In this case we shall be incapable of paying taxes in gold or silver, without which it will not be possible either to clothe or feed an army; the consequences of which will be, that our lands must lie open to the ravages of the enemy, our houses be destroyed, and our cattle driven away; and all these things are to be suffered because a few miscreants are desirous of getting rich.

But there are some other arguments which also merit our consideration, if we respect the laws of our country, the interest of the fair-trader, or the reputation of America. Congress seeing the ill tendency of exchanging our gold and silver for British goods; and having recommended it to the several states to pass laws to prevent it, some of the Legislatures have gone into the measure with a spirit truly becoming American patriots. In Pennsylvania no British manufactures, except prize-goods, are allowed to be brought in, even from neutral ports. The merchant there, at an immense expence and risk, sends his vessels across the atlantick for supplies of manufactures; but, before they return, discovers the market is spoiled by a glut of British goods brought in from New-York, in payment for which the circulating medium of hard cash, so essential to the prosperity of trade, is sent thither. Is there justice or even humanity in such conduct?

But what will our great and good ally, the King of France, think of this traffick, after the many seasonable aids of men and money he has furnished us in our uttermost distress? In what a mean and despicable light must they appear to him; how unworthy the blessings of liberty, who can so soon forget the ravages and insults of the British armies, who can lay aside their just resentments, and even sacrifice, as far as lies in their power, the interest and happiness of their country. I conjure you, my countrymen, as you tender the welfare and safety of America, to bestir yourselves, to watch every avenue by which this destructive trade may be carried on with our enemies, to keep an attentive eye to all the manoeuvres of these sons of mammon, and by this kind of warfare you will render your country as essential services in the present stage of the contest, as you have done in the field with your muskets and bayonets.

CAIUS.

PHILADELPHIA.

By a cartel arrived in the Delaware, in 7 weeks from Plymouth, with 216 American prisoners on board, we have received London papers to the 18th of June, from which we have extracted the following intelligence, viz.

ALGESIRAS, May 9.

ON the seventh Instant some Spanish chebecks took three English merchant ships of 300 tons burthen each, coming from Gibraltar; their names are the Valiant, the Royal Briton, and the Thomson.

Cadiz, May 5. M. O'Dun, Ambassador from France at Lisbon, has spoken so much in favour of the Americans, that the Ministry of Portugal have at length resolved on an advantageous arrangement for the navigation of the Thirteen United States; but we are not yet well informed of all the articles. It is assured, that one of them stipulates, that all English ships, of larger force than those of the Americans, shall not fail out of the Tagus in less than 36 hours after the latter.

Paris, June 7. Mr. Grenville has received the full powers which he wanted, to enter into a negotiation for a peace, upon the conditions that he offered before the battle of the 12th of April. His full powers are dated the 20th, and Admiral Rodney's letters were dated the 17th. That Admiral, it is confirmed, actually found on board the Ville de Paris, and the other ships which he took, the whole train of artillery destined for the taking of the island of Jamaica.

The greatest part of the natives of this kingdom seem to share in the loss sustained by our fleet the 12th of April, and are forward to repair it; people of all ranks unite in the opening a subscription, which has already produced 100,000 livres, and will be augmented to 100,000 crowns.

Edinburgh, June 11. The Clergy of Scotland have made application to the new Ministry to be exempted from paying the duty on window lights. This tax they have not hitherto paid, but the exemption has never been properly ascertained. His Majesty's Ministers, wishing to conciliate the minds of all ranks in England, Scotland and Ireland, so that, as Lord Shelburne emphatically expresses it, there may be but one heart and one hand in the three kingdoms, have with the greatest cheerfulness agreed to exempt the Clergy of Scotland from payment of the window tax duty, and have given orders accordingly.

L O N D O N, June 4.

The letters from Paris by the last mail say, that the difficulties which had arisen about a fortnight before in the negotiation carrying on by Messrs. Grenville and Oswald, had been entirely removed by the good offices of Dr. Franklin; and now there was a greater appearance of peace than ever; for if Great-Britain made no alterations in her proposals since her late success in the West-Indies, France would most readily agree to holding a general Congress at Brussels, with a view to bring about a speedy peace.

Extract of a letter from Laufanna, May 18.

"You are not ignorant of the insurrection which happened in the Republick of Geneva. The following is some detail of that unfortunate affair:

"April 8. The natives and the representants having seized the gates, put 15 of the magistrates under arrest, and established a new government, which the Canton of Berne and the Court of France have refused to acknowledge.

"The 9th of the month the new government sent an express to Berne, but their Excellencies returned the despatches immediately, without opening them, and gave the messenger but an hour to depart in. As he did not obey this direction, an archer came to his inn, with direction for his instant departure, or to follow him to prison.

"Friday the 10th, the two hundred were assembled at Berne, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, when after long debate it was decided to command 6000 men to be ready to march; besides 2000 dragoons, chasseurs, and a necessary train of artillery. They have written to Geneva to the Lyndies, to acquaint all those that belong to the garrison, and to their subjects, that their Excellencies will relieve them from the oath taken to the new government; that they must quit the town, as well as all other subjects of the Canton domesticks, Artizans and others. They have communicated this news to the Ambassadors of France, and have offered to that court to act in concert with her, to save Geneva from ruin. The King of Sardinia has marched 4000 troops, and the King of France 6000. I imagine we shall depart next week. The Plenipotentiaries will hold their Congress at Caronge, near Geneva. Mr. Le St. Pimon has been named, on the part of France, and Count Marmora, formerly Viceroy, on the part of Savoy. Those on the part of the Canton have not yet been named. As soon as the whole of the troops of France and Savoy are joined to those who are already at Verrioy and Caronge, Geneva will be immediately invested. Some say that the Genoese will receive a Baronois garrison; others, that they will defend themselves to the last extremity.

"List of the French army against Geneva—The regiments of Normandy, Nassau, Foix and Dauphine, the royal grenadiers of Franche Comte, 350 horse Chasseurs, four companies of Cannoniers, half a company of bombardiers, 40 miners, 20 pieces of cannon, four mortars, two bomb shells, besides other proper ammunition; the whole conducted by 1300 horse.

"List of the army of Savoy on their march since the 12th—Eight companies of grenadiers of the guards of Savoy, Piedmont and Oite; 5 com-

panis of Fantassins, Courtes, Grifons and Marixes, one contingent of the legion attached to the Duchy of Savoy; and two squadrons of Piedmont."

Extract of a letter from Madras, Jan. 28, 1782. "Since the supercession by a new Governor (Lord Macartney) who had never been in the service, our hopes of making any fortune, equal to the time we sacrifice in this country, are much diminished. He thinks of governing here as in one of the King's governments, and proposed to make the company's servants swear to their accounts. He has not hitherto accepted any of the usual presents or perquisites of his office, but how long that virtue will last, God knows.

"The Dutch had six settlements on the coast of Cormandel; they were of great assistance to Hyder. Our new Governor, Lord Macartney, wanted to send troops to attack these, the very day of his arrival, in which, from the danger of leaving Madras too much exposed, he was opposed by the Council.

"The Governor at last prevailed, and the whole six have been taken, one after the other. The last which was Negapatam, become a very considerable place, was a business of such danger, that Sir Eyre Coote hesitated on the expedition, intending to reserve it till he had driven Hyder out of the Carnatic; but Lord Macartney took the whole upon himself. The Dutch had assistance from Hyder, besides French and German officers, and they made two resolute sallies; but General Munro, who commanded, exerted himself as at Pondicherry, and took the place with fewer troops than he made prisoners.

"Private property is preserved; but Sir Eyre Coote claims a share in the prize-money of the publick property, though he and his army were distant several hundred miles from the place.

"The Dutch have now totally lost footing on this side the continent of India.—Their loss amounts to some millions of florins. This business, now it has succeeded, does great credit to the Governor. The event is indeed become of great consequence, as Hyder's people have since evacuated most of the Southern countries, and there is now no port for his receiving supplies from the French or Dutch on the coast of Cormandel."

June 14. Though it is not finally agreed upon to acknowledge the independency of America in Parliament, yet it is thought, in case a new Parliament should be chosen, that such a motion will certainly be made in both houses very early in the ensuing sessions, should Carleton be unsuccessful.

June 15. Mr. Grenville will soon return to France. He is not yet gone, but his stay here has probably been delayed only to receive new instructions, founded on the information received from Sir Henry Clinton relative to the state of affairs in America.

A letter from Peterburgh, dated May 17, says, "That the Count d'Osternann, Vice-Chancellor of Russia, had delivered to the Baron de Wassenar-Starrenbourg, Ambassador extraordinary from the States-General of the United Provinces of the low countries, a note to the following purport:

Their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces have been already informed by the Ministers of the Empress resident among them, of the resolutions which the King of Great-Britain hath taken relative to the propositions made formerly by their High Mightinesses, as a basis on which the whole work of pacification should be founded under the auspices of her Imperial Majesty. She cannot but felicitate herself in having completely succeeded with his Britannick Majesty, and brought about, through her intermission, the preliminary so much desired by their High Mightinesses for the establishment of a treaty, which they justly regard as the most essential pledge of the liberty of the commerce of the Republick.

The Empress, relying on the great penetration and wisdom of their High Mightinesses, is intirely convinced that they will seize this favourable moment to extinguish the hatred and animosity which have hitherto kept up the troubles between the two maritime powers; and that to hasten the conclusion of this important work, they will immediately agree with his Britannick Majesty on a suspension of arms, which will unite the double advantage of immediately freeing the commerce of the Republick from the shackles with which it has hitherto been harrassed, and leave time sufficient to form arrangements for the overture of a formal negotiation of peace, and to determine on a place where the conferences may be opened: And in proceeding to the nomination of effective Plenipotentiaries, to assist at the said conferences, they will settle the conditions on which they are inclined to re-establish

peace with Great Britain; and that finally they will make every thing as easy as possible for this purpose, as they have formally promised, as soon as the condition now granted, relative to the freedom of commerce, shall have been previously admitted."

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.
By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, August 12, 1782.

WHEREAS, from the late publications, the people throughout the United States may be induced to believe that Congress have received authentick communications upon the subject of an approaching peace:

Resolved, That the letter of August 2d, 1782, from Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby to the Commander in Chief be made publick.

[For the letter see our last paper.]

Resolved, That Congress consider the above letter as mere matter of information, inexplicit as to the nature and extent of the independency directed to be proposed by the British Plenipotentiary; and as Congress have received no information on this subject from their Ministers for negotiating a peace, therefore no publick measure can or ought to be taken upon it in its present form.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several States in the Union, not to remit of their exertions for carrying on the war with vigor, as the only effectual means of securing the settlement of a safe and honourable peace.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be directed to propose to his Britannick Majesty's Commanders at New-York, the appointment of Commissioners, to settle forthwith a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners, taking care that the liquidation of accounts, and settlement of the balance due for the maintenance of prisoners, be provided for therein. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Greene to His Excellency the President of CONGRESS.
Head-Quarters, Ashley Hill, South-Carolina, July 14, 1782.

I DO myself the honour to transmit your Excellency a copy of General Wayne's letter, giving an account of the evacuation of Savanna. This event will afford great relief to the oppressed state of Georgia, and the southern parts of South-Carolina.

During the General's command in Georgia, he has had a complication of difficulties to struggle with; and I should be wanting in justice to his singular merit and exertions, were I not to recommend his conduct in the warmest terms to Congress.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, &c.
NATH. GREENE.
His Excellency the President of Congress.

Head-Quarters, Savanna, July 12, 1782.

Dear General,
THE British garrison evacuated this place yesterday at 12 o'clock, leaving the works and town perfect, for which the inhabitants are much obliged to that worthy and humane officer Brigadier-General Clarke. It is the prevailing opinion, that the enemy will continue at Tybee for ten or twelve days.

Enclosed is a copy of my orders of the 11th; the Governor and Legislature meet here this evening or to-morrow, into whose hands I shall resign the civil police.

As soon as I am furnished with the invoices and returns of stores I will transmit you a copy.

In addition to the terms of the 17th ult. a copy of which was sent by Mr. Massie, I have further agreed, that the merchants and traders, not subjects of America, or owing allegiance to this state, should have six months allowed them to dispose of their goods and adjust their concerns, at the expiration of which term they should be furnished with a passport to transport themselves and property received in exchange or payment for their goods, to one of the nearest British posts. I also agreed to receive all such citizens as had heretofore joined the enemy, on condition that they insisted in the Georgia battalion of continental troops, to serve as soldiers for two years or during the war; in consequence of which Major Habersham has already near two hundred men, and will shortly complete the corps without one farthing expence to the publick.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Honourable Major-General Greene. (Copy)
Head-Quarters, Savanna, July 11, 1782.

THE light infantry company under Capt. Parker, to take post in the centre work in front of the town, placing centries at the respective gateways and sally-ports, to prevent any person or persons going out or entering the lines without writtea permits until further orders.

No insults or depredations to be committed on the persons or property of the inhabitants, on any pretext whatever. The civil authority only will take cognizance of the criminals or defaulters belonging to the state, if any such there be.

The merchants and traders are immediately to make out an exact and true invoice of all goods, wares and merchandizes of every species, dry, wet and hard, respectively belonging to them or in their possession, with the original invoices, to—, who will select such articles as may be necessary for the army and for the publick uses of this state, for which a reasonable profit will be allowed. No goods or merchandizes of any kind whatever to be removed, secreted, fold or disposed of, until the publick and army are first served, which will be the soonest possible after the receipt of the invoices.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, August 21.

From the county of Cumberland, in this state, we learn, that the armed boat Gibraltar, carrying 2 six pounders, 4 fwivels, 2 howitz and 17 men, commanded by Capt. Charles Allen, in the service of this state, was, on the 8th inst. attacked in the mouth of Dividing-Creeks in said county, by the crews of two refugee boats, commanded by Kidd and Jones, consisting of about ninety men, who landed and attacked them from the shores; Captain Allen, after receiving a heavy fire from muskets and blunderbusses, and maintaining a running fight for about four miles up said creek, was at last obliged to abandon his boat, which he did, and brought off his men, after throwing one of his guns overboard; the refugees then took possession of the boat and carried her off.

We have authentick information, that the French fleet, commanded by Mons. de Vaudreuil, arrived at Boston on the 9th instant from the Chesapeake.

We hear that agreeably to the notice in Rivington's Gazettee of the 7th instant, the inhabitants and refugees met, to consider of a plan for obtaining assurance of what were to be the measures of the British government with respect to them: that as orders had been given to stop issuing rations to the refugees, they had determined to send two of their body immediately to England, to know with certainty what protection they were further to expect, and in what manner; and also remonstrated to Sir Guy Carleton on the occasion, who informed them, that those who chose to enter into his Majesty's army or navy should be *amply* paid, fed and clothed; but as to further provision he was not instructed.

ALL persons indebted for the New-Jersey Gazette, &c. are desired to discharge their respective arrearages without further delay. For their better convenience, wheat, wool, flax or beefwax, will be received in payment, at the current market prices. ISAAC COLLINS.

Newtown, Bucks county, August 12th, 1782.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 6th of this instant, a lad named James Philips, near 16 years of age, about 5 feet high, round shouldered; he says he belongs to Gabriel Feurt, innholder in Griggstown, on the road leading from Princeton to Somerset Court-House: The master is desired to come, pay the charges, and take him away. 3w* JAMES GREGG, Gaoler.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Combes, saddler, of the township of Woodbridge, deceased, on bill, bond or book account, are requested to discharge the same immediately; also all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, in order that they may be adjusted. Attendance will be given at the house of Efeck Fitz-Randolph, tavern-keeper in Woodbridge, from the 23d until the 28th of September next, by 3w† WILLIAM COMBES, Adm.
Freehold, Monmouth county, Aug. 13, 1782.

To be sold, at publick vendue,
ON Monday the 26th instant, at the subscribers near Pennington, horses, cows and young cattle, sheep, hogs, a very good waggon, suitable for four horses, an ox cart. A reasonable credit will be given. Sale to begin at ten o'clock.
SAMUEL HUNT
JESSE HUNT.

Hopewell, August 17, 1782. 1w¶

GOODS OR CASH,
is given at the Printing-Office,
for good merchantable
W H E A T.

To be sold, at publick vendue,

At the house of Mrs. Rutgers, in Newark, (being furniture left in her care) on Wednesday the 4th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of large looking-glasses with gilt frames, mahogany tables and chairs, beds and bedsteads with curtains, window curtains, glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, and several other articles.

July 30, 1782. 2w

TO BE SOLD,

FOR no fault but want of employ, a healthy Negro man, about twenty-eight years of age, bred to farming, and can be well recommended.— Apply to the Printer.

August 21, 1782. 2w¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the county of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by many of my acquaintance, I intend to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, when the favour of your votes will be gratefully acknowledged by
DAVID OLDEN.

August 15, 1782. 7w 7sb

State of New-Jersey, ff.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the court-house in Burlington, on Friday the thirteenth day of September next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willets, Richard Steelman, Joseph Edwards and Darius Corson, who as well, &c. against a certain armed boat called the True-Blue, lately commanded by William-Augustus Perry, in the service of his Britannick Majesty, and captured by the said libellants; and also a certain other armed boat lately taken by the said William A. Perry, from Captain Charles Allen, and retaken by the said libellants, together with the negroes Ben Custis, Surthy Custis, Peter, Frank Carter, and Sam, supposed to belong to the estate of John Tazwell, Esquire, deceased; Ben Hall, supposed to belong to the estate of John Savage, deceased; Ladis, supposed to belong to John Kendall; Peter, supposed to belong to Thomas Pool; Titus, supposed to belong to Col. Cropper; Matthew, supposed to belong to Samuel Williams; Litey, a man, Litey, a boy, supposed to belong to John Evans; Furrow, supposed to belong to John Strenglo; all of the county of Northampton, in Virginia; Sampson, supposed to belong to Edward Revell; Kendon and George, supposed to belong to Arthur Upshire, of the county of Accomack, in Virginia; Peter, a boy, supposed to belong to John Stratten the younger, near Cape-Henry; Joe, a boy, supposed to belong to Joshua Fidget, near Cape-Charles, in Virginia; Isaac, supposed to belong to William Morris; Abel, supposed to belong to John Marshall, near Snow-Hill, in Maryland; all of which said negroes absconded (as is said) from their said several masters' service, within three months past, and joined the said William A. Perry, and were taken on board the aforesaid vessels on their way to New-York, by the said libellants; to the end and intent that all persons concerned or interested, either in the said armed boats, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, or who claim the labour and service of the said negroes, may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why the said armed boats, with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargos, should not be condemned as prize, and the labour and service of the said negroes adjudged to the said libellants, or in case of a lawful claim, and specifick restitution of the said negroes, a reasonable salvage should not be paid to the recaptors, agreeably to the ordinance of the Honourable the Congress of the United States in such case lately made and provided, and pursuant to the prayer of the said libellants.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.
Burlington, August 16, 1782. 3w

NOTICE is also hereby given, that at the same time and place will be tried the schooner Hawke, lately re-taken by Captain John Badcock, and the negro fellow found on board of her, heretofore advertised for trial on Saturday the seventh day of September, at Trenton, the trial thereof being postponed at the request of the parties concerned.

J. BLOOMFIELD, Register.
August 16, 1782. 4w

THE subscribers having at length obtained a road laid out by authority, from the Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry the shortest way, a pleasant sandy dry road at all seasons of the year, once more inform the Publick in general they keep good Boats.

Whoever pleases to favour them with their custom, please to turn to the left at the cross roads near Patrick Colvin's ferry to Col. Bird's mill, sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls and almost opposite to Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

Rates as follows, viz.	f.	d.
Carriage and 4 Horses	5	0
Ditto 2 ditto	3	9
Chair and Horse	1	6
Man and Horse	0	8
Foot person	0	4

ROBERT SINGER,
Begs leave to inform the publick, that he has for sale (for cash or country produce) at his store in Trenton:

CHINTZES, Ozenbrigs,
Calicoes, Check,
Broad-cloths, Jeane,
Nankgens, Cassimer,
Linen of all sorts, Snuff and tobacco, by
Black and white gauzes, the quantity,
Muslins, Tea and coffee,
Lawns, White and brown sugar,
Cambricks, Stone ware,
A neat assortment of Earthen do.
ribbons, Sweeping and scrubbing
Silk and check handker- brushes,
chiefs, Buckles,
Modes, Pocket knives, &c.
Persians, Buttons of various sorts.
Mantuas, Sewing silk of different
Russia sheeting, colours.
With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

FOR SALE,

NEAR Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, a quantity of excellent white-oak timber, cut and squared in different sizes and lengths; about three hundred perches of good building stone; iron-work for three set of grist-mills complete, and for one saw-mill. Apply to Robert Lewis and sons, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Mount-Holly.
NATHANIEL LEWIS.
August 6, 1782. 8w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the fourth branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, county of Hunterdon, about four miles from Flemington; there is about sixty acres cleared, half of which is meadow ground, and the rest well timbered; and there is on said tract of land a very good gristmill, the running works all new; also a new sawmill in good repair: Both mills standing upon said branch, an everlasting stream, and in a thick settled neighbourhood, and a healthy part of the country; and likewise a new dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms upon a floor, and a good cellar, barn and other out-houses, very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for some years past; also a young bearing orchard, and a well of excellent water at the door: For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.
1w† c. t. f. PHILIP DILS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises.
3m

A PETITION from William Baldwin, John Range, Benjamin Minor and others, praying, for certain reasons therein contained, that a law may be passed for making partition of the lands generally known by the name of Ashfield's tract, among the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective shares, was read;

Ordered, that the petitioners have leave to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, previously advertising their intention, with the purport of their petition, in the New-Jersey Gazette and New-Jersey Journal, for at least six weeks.

Extract from the minutes,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

WHEREAS the subscriber and others, purchasers under the devisees of Richard Ashfield, deceased; and the commissioners of forfeited estates in Essex county (who claimed title for the state under the said devisees or one of them) of an undivided right of the greater part of a tract of land, containing about three thousand and six hundred acres, surveyed and returned to Robert-Hunter Morris, deceased, in trust for the children of Richard Ashfield, deceased, situate at Newark mountains, in the county of Essex, and commonly known by the name of Ashfield's tract, presented a petition to the last sitting of the Legislature, setting forth, that the legal title of part of the said tract was, as they were informed, in Redford Ashfield, who was not, nor had not been, to their knowledge, for several years past, within the United States of America; and that a considerable part of the said tract was held from them by persons having no legal title to the same, or having a title to small shares, possessed large tracts; and that they had been put to considerable expence by endeavouring at law to gain possession of the said lands so held from them, without effect; and that they were still desirous of proceeding for that purpose, and to make partition of the lands to the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective rights; but they were advised it could not be legally done without the interposition of the Legislature, as one of the owners was not to be come at; and praying that a law might be passed for making partition of the said land among the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective shares.

This is to give notice, that a bill will be presented at the next sitting of the Legislature, for making partition of the said land, agreeably to leave given for that purpose.

WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Newark, July 12, 1782.

TO the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,
I INTEND to stand a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. I solicit your votes for that purpose, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by your humble servant,
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

Mount-Holly, August 5, 1782. 8w§

FRANCIS WITT,

AT the sign of the Blazing Star, in Trenton, begs leave to acquaint the publick in general, that he keeps an inn for the entertainment of man and horse; and as he has laid in hay and liquors of the first quality, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will please to favour him with their custom.
June 18, 1782. 3m

STRAYED or stolen, on Saturday night, the fourth of this instant, from the plantation of Richard Harcourt, near Allentown, a sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, branded on the near buttock, but the letters are forgotten; she is about ten years old, and has a small piece out of one ear, a natural trotter, but can pace. Whoever secures the said mare, and delivers her to the said Richard Harcourt, or William Budd at the New Mills, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive four dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
SAMUEL SELBY.

August 13, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY negro wench and male child, both have had the small-pox; said wench is about twenty-three years old, and can be well recommended, and will answer either city or country. Enquire of the subscriber, near Somerset Court-house.
GARRET R. GARRETSON.

July 22, 1782. 4w 1w*

TO BE SOLD, AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE, TRENTON.

SPIRIT, HYSON,
RUM, Breakfast and
MOLASSES, Bohea tea,
Rice, Sugar,
Coffee, Wool-Cards,
Scythes, Chocolate,
Bar-iron, Looking-glasses,
Tar,

A! a general assortment of dry goods, &c. suitable for the season.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR want of employ, a likely young negro man, twenty-three years of age, brought up about house and to take care of horses, and has served 2 years at the brick-laying trade—also a negro boy's time, that has near fifteen years to serve, fourteen years of age. For further information apply to the Printer.

July 31, 1782. 3w†

THIRTY-TWO SPANISH DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pastures of the subscribers, in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, on the night of the 3d instant, one bright bay horse, fifteen hands high, four years old this summer, his hind feet white, a half star on one side of his face, a little mare-faced, he was never docked, but had the hair cut and pulled so as to make a good switch; the other a dark bay mare, five years old last spring; she has a small dim star on her face, about fifteen hands high, they both trot and canter well, were in good order, and carry well. Whoever secures the horse and mare, so that the owners get them again, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for either of them; and if brought home, reasonable charges paid by

NATHANIEL IMLAY,
LUKE DEWIDT.

July 31, 1782. 3w†

THE subscriber who keeps the bunch of grapes in third-street, takes leave to inform the publick in general, and his friends in particular, that the Elizabeth-Town and Baltimore Stages, which so frequently incommoded his house by the noise and trouble occasioned by their coming in late at night, and setting out early in the morning, are now removed from thence; he therefore flatters himself that he now has it in his power to accommodate gentlemen travellers and others, with genteel and peaceable lodgings, and excellent stabling for horses; and he assures them that nothing in his house shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He has a light carriage, which will run occasionally to Elizabeth-Town and Dobbs's-ferry.—From the publick's humble servant,
JACOB G. BERGEN.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1782. 3w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Macknight, of the township of Shrewsbury, deceased, on bill, bond, or book account, are desired to discharge the same immediately; also all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to, in order that they may be adjusted.

DANIEL HENDRICKSON, Execut.
Monmouth county, July 22, 1782. 5w†

THE highest price is given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printer hereof—by whom printing, as usual, is correctly done, with neatness and expedition.